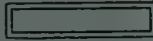


Brixworth Rural District Council.

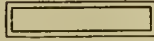


*Report of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*For the Year ending
31st December, 1938*

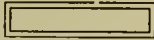


Brixworth Rural District Council.



*Report of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*For the Year ending
31st December, 1938*



BRIXWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1938

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and combining that of the Sanitary Inspector. I am happy to express my gratitude to members of the Council and of the Staff for their help and interest throughout the year.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health	J. A. A. Duncan, M.C., L.R.C.P.S., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector	Albort Brewer, L.M.I.A.A., F.I.A.S., C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	R. S. Linley. B. J. Little.
Water Inspector	D. H. Seaton.

Dr. Ivor J. Jones left the District at the end of August, 1938, in order to take up an appointment as County Medical Officer of Health, Montgomeryshire, and at the beginning of September, Dr. J. A. A. Duncan commenced duties in his place.

The Medical Officer of Health holds a full time public health appointment, combining with his duties to this Council, those of Medical Officer of Health to the Councils of Brackley Borough, and Brackley Rural District, and Assistant Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northamptonshire County Council. This combined appointment allows the Medical Officer to be concerned with that part of the public health administration of the District for which the County Council is responsible, and includes :—

Examination of infants and toddlers at three Infant Welfare Centres: Brixworth, Moulton and Welford.

Medical inspection (including mental tests) of children attending the public elementary schools.

Supervision of dairies and cowsheds concerned in the production and distribution of " accredited " and Tuberculin tested milk.

Supervision of rivers and streams, under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.

The Sanitary Inspector is also the Surveyor and Architect to the Council. He and his assistants prepare plans and estimates and also supervise the carrying out of all works on behalf of the local authority, and supervise all building in the District.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the District.

Area.. .. .	82,944 acres
Resident population (Registrar General's estimate for mid 1938)	14,990
Number of inhabited houses end of 1938 (according to the rate books)	5,348
Rateable Value 30/9/38	£83,096
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£337

The District is almost entirely rural in character, except in proximity to the County Borough of Northampton where the development in residential property continues. Agriculture and dairy farming are the main industries, though ironstone quarrying gives employment to a number of men.

Vital Statistics.

	Total.	Male.	Female	Rate per 1,000 Brixworth R.D.C.	England and Wales.
Live Births—	208	102	106	13·9	15·1
Legitimate	194	92	102		
Illegitimate	14	10	4		
Stillbirths	6	3	3		
Deaths	169	91	78	11·3	11·6
Deaths from puerperal causes	1.				

Death rate of Infants (under one year of age) :—

	Brixworth R.D.	England and Wales.
All infants per 1,000 live births	43	53
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL.	

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Deaths from cancer (all ages) ..	23	14	9
Deaths from measles (all ages) ..	NIL.	—	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	1	—	1
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	2	—

Adjusted Death Rate.

	Brixworth.	England and Wales.
1938	9	11·6
1937	10·3	12·4
1936	11·5	12·1

The “ Adjusted Death Rate ” is obtained by applying to the crude death rate an “ Area Comparability Factor ” which has been estimated as 0·80 for this District. This factor corrects the difference in the age and sex distribution of the population of the District from the distribution of the population of England and Wales.

The registered causes of death were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Influenza	4	—	4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	3	5	8
Other tuberculosis	1	1	2
Cancer	14	9	23
Diabetes	2	—	2
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	3	11	14
Heart Disease	20	22	42
Aneurysm	1	—	1
Other circulatory diseases	3	2	5

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bronchitis	2	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	3	9
Other respiratory diseases	1	—	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	—	2
Appendicitis	2	2	4
Other digestive diseases	1	2	3
Ac : and chronic nephritis	2	2	4
Puerperal diseases	—	1	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, etc.	5	—	5
Senility	5	6	11
Suicide	1	1	2
Other defined diseases	9	10	19
Ill-defined or not known	1	—	1

Heart disease and cancer were the commonest causes of death.

(a) Laboratory Facilities. Swabs from suspected cases of diphtheria are examined by the Pathologist of the Northampton General Hospital. A duplicate report on each swab is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. Specimens of sputum from patients suspected of suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are examined free of charge for medical practitioners by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer of the County Council.

(b) Ambulance Facilities. During the year the Council became incorporated with the Kettering Joint Hospital Board, and the Board's ambulance is used for the transport of patients living in this District to the Kettering Hospital. A Nurse accompanies the ambulance.

(c) Nursing in the home. Under an agreement between the County Council and the County Nursing Association, the services of a nurse may be obtained for the home nursing of patients suffering from :—puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, whooping cough, diarrhoea in young children, polio-myelitis, measles and cerebro-spinal fever.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics. The following centres and clinics are available to residents in the District ; they are the same as in former years.

- i. Ante Natal Clinics. These are held periodically in Northampton. A lady medical officer and a health visitor, both appointed by the County Council, give advice and arrange for treatment when necessary.
- ii. Birth Control Clinic. Advice may be obtained at this clinic in Northampton by women in whom pregnancy is contra indicated on medical grounds.

- iii. Dental Clinics. Dental treatment and advice is available for all children attending public elementary schools in the area. Arrangements can also be made in certain cases for the treatment of pre-school children and expectant mothers.
- iv. Infant Welfare Centres. Centres are held monthly at Brixworth, Welford and Moulton. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Officer to these three centres and attends each centre once every month.
- v. Orthopaedic Clinic. A clinic is held daily under the auspices of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton, where patients with orthopaedic defects may receive treatment and be kept under supervision.
- vi. Tuberculosis Dispensaries. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer of the County Council attends the Northampton Dispensary twice weekly. He attends once weekly at Kettering and Wellingborough. Patients living in this District suspected of suffering from tuberculosis may be seen at any of these Dispensaries. The Tuberculosis Officer (who is a specialist in this branch of medicine), is willing to act in a consultative capacity with any medical practitioner, and to visit the patient at home when necessary.
- vii. Venereal Disease Clinic. A clinic for advice on and treatment of Venereal Diseases is held daily at the Northampton General Hospital. There is no charge to patients and strict secrecy is maintained.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

(i) Water Supplies.

The state of the District in reference to water supplies was detailed by my predecessor in his report of 1936. The present position of supplies is here given under parishes to indicate whether or not any improvements have been made :—

ALTHORP.

This parish lies in a private estate which possesses a piped supply which in some cases is laid on to the houses and in others is laid to standpipes servicing several cottages. The supply is private ; no samples have been taken. The population is estimated at 75. No change.

ARTHINGWORTH.

This village of 49 houses and approximately 170 population is supplied by private wells, while a few of the non-working class houses have pipe borne supplies. No samples have been taken. No change.

BOUGHTON.

This parish which is on the boundary of the Northampton Borough has slowed up somewhat in its expansion; the population is now estimated at 1,500. The old village is still serviced by a private supply from two springs, the water being lifted by a ram and electric pump to a tank, formerly a steam boiler, from which it gravitates to standpipes, and in some cases to domestic pipes. The new estates, viz.: Devon View and White Hills are supplied by the Northampton Borough Council.

BRAMPTON (Chapel).

This parish is situated in a private estate. In 1938 the houses were supplied by the estate partly by mains from the Northampton Corporation and partly by a private supply lifted from a well. In 1938 the latter supply was discontinued and all houses are now supplied by the Northampton Corporation.

BRAMPTON (Church).

Situated in a private estate, this parish is serviced by a private supply.

BRINGTON.

This parish which lies in a private estate has a pipe borne supply lifted from a deep well to a service reservoir from whence it is piped to standpipes and in some cases to domestic pipes.

The village of Nobottle lies within this parish, but has no water supply other than wells.

Little Brington is supplied from the same source which supplies Great Brington. No change.

BRIXWORTH.

In August, 1937, a Public Inquiry was held to investigate the proposal to utilise the Northampton Borough supply. The Ministry of Health approved of this scheme and the work

was commenced in August, 1938. Water will flow by gravitation from the Borough's service reservoir at Boughton, but owing to a difference in levels it will be necessary to incorporate a booster pump to lift the water to an elevated service reservoir situated in Brixworth, from which it will gravitate to the village; by an extension of the mains the village of Cottesbrooke is also supplied. In Brixworth houses have elected to take the new supply, and have therefore benefitted by the Council's offer of "free" connections to the main. The number of houses in the village is 494. It is hoped that all Council Houses will be supplied from this source.

CLIPSTON.

There is no public supply for this village of approximately 400 people, water being obtained from shallow wells, and although no Parish request has been made recently for a pipe borne supply, the present position cannot be regarded as satisfactory. No change.

COLD ASHBY.

This parish lies at the highest point of the District. It is supplied only by shallow wells which are the first to go dry during dry periods. There is also one spring which is used when the wells are dry. The population is approximately 250. Such a state cannot be regarded as satisfactory. No change.

COTTESBROOKE.

The former combined supply is now in process of being discontinued, and an extension of the mains from Brixworth will in a short time ensure a pure and adequate supply which is to be piped into all the houses, the Council paying for "free" connections.

CREATON.

The village of approximately 320 people possesses a very unsatisfactory supply derived partly from a well and partly from a surface supply appearing in a field lying north of the village. These two sources are both unsatisfactory. A scheme for a pipe-borne potable supply is being considered by the Council. No change.

DRAUGHTON.

A small and stationary parish. The water supply is from shallow wells. No samples have as yet been taken. No change.

EAST FARNDON.

The villago, which is situated on the boundary of Market Harborough, has a poor supply of water derived from shallow wells and a spring which is piped to a drinking trough situated in the middle of the villago; a recent bacteriological examination of this latter supply shows the water to be of doubtful purity. The population is approximately 410. No change.

EAST HADDON.

This parish is supplied from a spring service augmented by a shallow well. Water is lifted to an elevated water tower and from there gravitates to standpipes in the streets and in numerous cases to domestic supplies. All Council Houses are supplied. The supply appears to be plentiful and good, though recent bacteriological reports indicate the presence of pollution probably of vegetable origin.

GREAT OXENDON.

This parish of stationary development possesses only shallow wells; no samples have been taken. No change.

GUILSBOROUGH.

This parish of approximately 420 people relies on shallow wells for its supply. The new Council Houses in West Haddon Road are supplied, on contract, by a local landowner. This supply was unsatisfactory towards the latter part of the year but improved subsequently. The position on the whole cannot be considered satisfactory. No change.

HANNINGTON.

This small parish which is adjacent to Walgrave takes its water from shallow wells. Shortage is experienced during dry periods. The position is not satisfactory. The population is approximately 115.

HARLESTONE.

Situated in a private estate this parish has a private pipe-borne supply taken from Brington. No samples have been taken. The population is approximately 510.

HAZELBEACH.

This small parish of approximately 100 people takes its water from shallow wells. No change.

HOLCOT.

This parish of approximately 300 people still possesses only shallow wells which fail to yield an adequate supply in dry periods. No samples have been taken. The position cannot be considered satisfactory. No change.

HOLDENBY.

This small parish is supplied only by shallow wells. The population is approximately 180. No change.

HOLLOWELL.

This parish is supplied from a spring which comes to the surface north of the village at which point a ram supplies the owner's house; the surplus is then piped to a collecting chamber from whence it is again piped to two public stand-pipes and to several properties including the Council Houses. A bacteriological sample shows the water to be fairly satisfactory though not actually free from bacterial growth, while also, the yield at the outcrop appears to be sufficient to serve the village if the supply were properly organised.

KELMARSH.

This parish is supplied only by shallow wells. No change. The population is approximately 127.

LAMPORT, including Hanging Houghton and Faxton.

The growth of this parish is stationary. Water is taken from shallow wells. No samples have been taken.

MAIDWELL.

The village of approximately 130 people sits astride the main Northampton to Market-Harborough Road. The water supply is from shallow wells. No samples have been taken. No change.

MARSTON TRUSSELL.

Including Hothorpe and Thorpe Lubenham. This parish of approximately 190 still takes its water from shallow wells. No change.

MOULTON.

This parish is still growing and the population is approximately 2,100. The Northampton Borough supplies approximately half the village, comprising the new houses, with an ample supply of good potable water. The remaining half still obtains water from shallow wells. This cannot be considered satisfactory.

NASEBY.

This parish of approximately 400 is supplied by shallow wells. No change.

OLD.

This parish of approximately 300 still obtains water from shallow wells. Samples taken in 1937 showed the water of two wells to be unfit for consumption. The present state cannot be considered satisfactory. No change.

OVERSTONE.

This village of about 230 people obtains its water from shallow wells. No change.

PITSFORD.

This parish is stationary in its growth ; present population is about 470 having 138 houses. Water is mainly obtained from shallow wells. It is proposed to supply the new Council Houses, twenty-four in number, from the rising main running to Brixworth.

RAVENSTHORPE.

The parish consists of about 360 people who obtain their water from shallow wells. Two samples taken from public pumps in 1938 showed the water to be "suspicious." A scheme for providing a pipe-borne supply is now under review. No change.

SCALDWELL.

There are approximately 300 people in this village which is supplied by shallow wells. The overflow from one well situated on the village green is piped down to the new Council Houses, 14 in number. No samples have been taken. No change.

SIBBERTOFT.

The population of approximately 200 obtains water from shallow wells. A small spring supplies the new Council Houses, six in number. This source was definitely defective but has been improved and is yielding a supply which cannot however be regarded as being free of suspicion.

SPRATTON.

This parish develops but slowly and the population is approximately 700. The major portion obtains its water from shallow wells. Three samples were taken and proved the water to be very unsatisfactory. The houses which these wells formerly supplied and also the remaining portion is now serviced by a piped supply lifted by a pressure tank from a well yielding good potable water.

SULBY.

This is a private estate with a private supply. No change.

THORNBY.

This small parish still takes its water from shallow wells. The population is approximately 180. No change.

WALGRAVE

This parish of approximately 660 people is at present still obtaining its water from shallow wells. A scheme for providing a pipe-borne supply is under consideration.

WELFORD.

This village of approximately 760 people relies mainly on shallow wells yielding only a variable supply. In addition a small outcrop at the lower end of the village is collected in a small chamber and piped to a standpipe lower down the road. Samples taken since the close of the year have shown the water to be of doubtful purity.

The following table gives in précis form the present position of the District in respect of the parish water supplies.

Parish.	Source.	Pipe Borne.	Adequacy.	Purity.	Bacteriological Report.	State.	Owner or Remarks.
ALTHORP	Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not taken	Good	Lord Spencer
ARTHINGWORTH	Wells	No	Not known	Doubtful	Not taken	Doubtful	Private Wells
BOUGHTON (village) (New part)	Spring Northampton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Good	Mr. Kimbell
BRAMPTON (Chapel)	Northampton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Good	Northampton Borough
BRAMPTON (Church)	Northampton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Good	Northampton Borough
BRIGHTON	Deep well	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not taken	Good	Lord Spencer
BRIXWORTH (New supply)	Northampton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Good	Northampton Borough
CLIPSTON	Wells	No	No	Not known	Not taken	Doubtful	Private wells
COLD ASHBY	Wells	No	No	Doubtful	Poor	Doubtful	Private wells
COTTESBROOKE (New Supply)	Northampton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Northampton Borough
CREATON	Wells & spring	Partly	No	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory		Private wells and Public spring
DRAUGHTON	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	Doubtful	Private wells
EAST FARNDON	Wells and springs	No	Doubtful	No	Bad	No	Parish spring and Private wells
EAST HADDON	Spring & shallow well	Partly	Yes	Doubtful	Doubtful	Doubtful	Parish
GT. OXENDON	Wells	No	No	Doubtful	Not taken	Doubtful	Private wells
GUILDSBOROUGH	Shallow wells	Partly	No	No	Not good	Doubtful	Private wells and con- tractor
HANNINGTON	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Result not yet received	No	Private wells

Parish.	Source.	Pipe Borne.	Adequacy.	Purity.	Bacteriological Report.	State.	Owner or Remarks.
HARLESTONE	Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fairly satisfactory	Not	Lord Spencer
HAZELBEACH	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	satisfactory ditto	Private wells
HOLDENBY	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	ditto	Private wells
HOLCOT	Wells	No	No	Doubtful	Not taken	ditto	Private wells
KELMARSH	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	ditto	Private wells
LAMPORT	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	ditto	Private wells
MAIDWELL	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	ditto	Private wells
MOULTON (a)	N'pton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Northampton Borough
(b)	Wells	No	Doubtful	No	Not good	No	Private wells
NASEBY	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	No	Private wells
OLD	Wells	No	No	Not good	Bad	No	Private wells
OVERSTONE	Wells	No	No	Doubtful	Not taken	No	Private wells
PITSFORD (a)	Wells	No	Doubtful	No	Not good	Not	Private wells
(b)	N'pton Borough	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	satisfactory Yes	Northampton Borough
RAVENSTHORPE	Wells	No	Doubtful	No	Not good	Not good	Private wells
SCALDWELL	Parish well	Partly	Generally	Not good	Not	Not	Parish well
SIBBERTOFT	Wells & spring	Partly	Doubtful	No	satisfactory ditto	satisfactory ditto	Private
SPRATTON	Wells	Partly	Generally	(a) Doubtful (b) Fair	(a) Bad (b) Fair	ditto	Private wells and Public well
SULBY	Private supply	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not taken	Not known	Private
THORNBY	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	Doubtful	Private wells
WALGRAVE	Wells	No	Doubtful	Doubtful	Not taken	Not	Private well
WELFORD	Wells & spring	Partly	No	Doubtful	Not good	satisfactory ditto	Private wells and Parish spring

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

No major schemes and/or improvements were carried out during the year, the arrangements of drainage and sewerage therefore remain substantially the same as detailed in my predecessor's report for the year 1937.

It can be stated that, wherever built, all new Council Houses are provided with water closets even though in some cases these are cleansed by hand flushing, the discharge being received into septic tanks in those areas where sewers are not available. These conditions are also enforced in new constructions erected by private enterprise.

On 25th November, 1938, the Ministry of Health held a public inquiry at Brixworth on the Council's proposals for the re-sewering of Hollowell, the sewage being discharged into the Northampton Borough's main sewer, for treatment at that authority's new works. The scheme was approved and is to commence in 1939.

The scheme for sewerage East Farndon was finally approved by the Minister of Health in 1939 and the work is to commence in 1939 when it is calculated better weather conditions will facilitate construction.

The Council's consulting engineers were requested to prepare a scheme for extension of sewers to new outfall works to service Cottesbrooke while keeping in mind the connecting up of Creaton to the same system.

The joint scheme known as the Valley Sewerage Scheme in which this Council is a participant, was completed during the year, facilities are thus available for connecting up the village of Overstone and that part of Moulton not already sewerage.

The following parishes possess sewage systems, consisting of sewers and treatment works mostly of the irrigation type, though in a few instances only septic tanks are provided, while in others the sewage is emptied into the Northampton Borough's sewers, the respective parishes paying to the Borough a special rate to cover treatment costs.

Althorpe, Arthingworth, Boughton, Chapel Brampton, Church Brampton, the Bringtons, Brixworth, Clipston, Cold Ashby, Cottesbrooke, Creaton, East Farndon, East Haddon, Great Oxendon, Guilsborough, Harlestone, Holcot, Holdenby, Hollowell, Marston Trussell, Moulton, Old, Overstone, Pitsford, Ravens-thorpe, Scaldwell, Sibbertoft, Spratton, Sulby, Walgrave, Welford.

Though these parishes have sewerage systems this does not of necessity mean that all houses have water closets connected thereto, and in many cases even though the houses are connected to the systems they are only hand-flushed and are thus far from satisfactory.

The following parishes do not possess sewerage systems, and the sanitary accommodation consists of pails or privies and in a few cases hand-flushed water closets discharging into cesspools.

Draughton, Hannington, Hazelbeach, Kelmarsh, Lamport, Maidwell, Naseby, Thornby, Toeton.

This cannot be considered satisfactory especially in view of the fact that these parishes depend on shallow wells for their water supplies.

The total length of sewers in the District is about $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles, most of which are regularly flushed by contract.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The system inaugurated in 1937 and detailed in my predecessor's report has continued to work satisfactorily and serves the needs of this rural community, which apparently disposes of its decomposable refuse by domestic burning or by digging in the land.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

HOUSING.

Number of visits (during 1938) :—

218 inspections for individual unfit houses.

8 visits to Clearance Areas.

914 visits for repairs.

555 Building Inspections by Private Enterprise.

1368 visits to Council Houses in course of erection.

BUILDING AND PROVISION OF NEW HOUSES.

The number of houses erected during the year by the Council was 116, and 4 more were commenced. The estimated number of Council Houses to be erected during 1939 is 100 and the estimated number of houses that may be erected by private enterprise during the year is 100.

86 plans were submitted and reported upon, which comprised 88 houses, 67 alterations and 30 other buildings. The number of houses passed in 1938 was 88 and the number completed (including those brought forward from 1937) was 92. The number of houses passed in 1938, but not completed was 20.

STATISTICS FOR 1938.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—
 1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health and Housing Acts) 577
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 2,845
 - 2 (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.. .. . 120
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 240
 3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 5
 4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and capable of repair NIL.
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers 4
3. Action under statutory powers during the year :—
 - (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :—
 1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs NIL.
 2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By Owners NIL.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners NIL.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	4
2.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—			
	(a) By Owners	..	..	4
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners			NIL.
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of Housing Acts, 1936 :—				
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..		5
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	..	..	21
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of Housing Act, 1936 :—				
1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..	..	NIL.
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	..	..	NIL.
4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding :—				
(a)	(i) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	..	..	} NIL.
	(ii) Number of families therein	..	..
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	..	..
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	..	..	NIL.
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..	..	NIL.
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	..		NIL.
	Total number of premises visited	..	..	1,143
	Total number of defects or nuisances discovered	..	..	577
	Total number of complaints received	..	..	70
	Total number of inspections for all purposes	..	..	3,228
	Total number of summonses issued	..	..	1
	Total number of Notices served Formal 20 ; Informal 4	..		24
	Total number of convictions obtained	..	..	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Numerous inspections have been made for cleanliness and alterations to existing Cowsheds. 46 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk have been taken and submitted to the County Council for analysis. Of the above number 4 were not up to the required standard.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Your Sanitary Inspector is also the Meat Inspector for the District. There are 25 slaughterhouses in the District. All Registered Butchers have regular days upon which they carry out their slaughtering, whilst slaughtering forms are insisted upon from the Licensed Butchers.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, the Council during the year registered 42 slaughtermen.

Inspections are made of 42 slaughterhouses and during the year a calf and three pigs were condemned.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year no adverse reports were received.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

No action has been taken and no complaints have been received.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no recognised camping sites in the District.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

This does not apply in the District.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or private swimming pools in the area.

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

Sanitary Inspection of housos has failed to reveal any case of infestation and no complaints have been received.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the past year, there has been a considerable reduction in the incidence of Infectious Disease as compared with 1937 ; at no time did the incidence of infectious disease arise to epidemic proportions and the type of infection was mild.

During the year this Authority became incorporated in the Kettering Joint Hospital Board to whose hospital the majority of cases were sent, all patients being conveyed there by the ambulance of that Institution.

There was a great reduction in the incidence of diphtheria in the year and none of the cases were fatal.

Only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred and no case of puorperal pyrexia was notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
NOTIFICATION IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1 year										Total. 65 and over	Removed to Deaths. Hospital.
	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—		
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	1	4	3	—	1	—	—	11	7
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	5	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
January	1	—	1	—
February	2	—	1	—
March	—	—	3	—
April	2	—	3	—
May	1	—	1	—
June	—	—	1	1
July	—	1	—	—
August	—	—	—	—
September	2	—	—	—
October	—	3	1	—
November	3	1	—	—
December	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	12	6	11	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age and Sex distribution of Cases and Deaths.

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Other.		Pulmonary.		Other.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—				
1—	—	—	—	—				
5—	—	—	1	—				
15—	1	2	—	—				
20—	—	1	—	—				
25—	—	2	—	1				
35—	2	—	—	—				
45—	1	—	—	—				
55—	—	—	—	—				
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—				
TOTAL	4	5	1	1	—	—	—	—

J. A. A. DUNCAN.

June, 1939.

